

# The Daily Bulletin.

VOL. VII. NO. 1149.]

THE BULLETIN.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Mondays Morning, July 19, '63.

TELEGRAPHED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

From the United States.

RICHMOND, Jan. 16.

The Baltimore Sun of the 15th, a copy of which has been received, contains an official dispatch from Curtis to Halleck, announcing that the rebels had fortifications at Springfield, Mo. The town was much damaged. Gen. Brown has an arm. The loss on both sides was small.

A dispatch from St. Louis, dated the 15th, states that the Confederates attacked the Federal force at Hartsville, on Saturday and the fighting continued until sun down.

Mr. Tayeck made a speech before the Yankee Senate on the 12th, on the demoralized condition of the Federal army, saying he would not be surprised if Lee should visit Washington and give an invitation before the 4th of March.

Federal dispatches from Vicksburg state that a Council of War held on board one of the transports, it was decided, in view of the rapid Confederate reinforcements arriving at Vicksburg, they would not renew the attack.

The Chicago Times rather justifies the Proclamation of President Davis against Butler, and demands that he be brought to trial and punishment.

It is reported that a large number of Federal Naval Officers, including Captain John Rogers, have resigned, in consequence of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

**Now**—We learn through the New York Herald that Commander Rogers, referred to in the above dispatch, had been assigned to the command of one of Ericsson's iron-clads, the *Wachauken*, built upon the model of the Monitor. The following is the list of officers:

Commander, John Rogers; Lieut. Commanding and Executive Officer, H. Newman; Master, B. W. Lorin; Paymaster, Fynchon; Ensigns, S. Bowies and John C. Cox; Acting Chief Engineer, J. H. Bailey; Assistants, —— Hardy, H. J. Marion and —— Mitchell.—ED. BULLETIN.

**Later from the United States.**

RICHMOND, Jan. 17.

The New York Herald of the 14th says "300,000 nine months troops go out of service in May."

Mr. Stephens introduced a bill in the Yankee Congress to employ 150,000 negroes to occupy the places of the two years and nine months volunteers.

The Herald says Rosencrans is falling back to get nearer his base of supplies.

The Philadelphia Enquirer says Rosencrans will fight Bragg at Tullahoma, having received reinforcements to the amount of 20,000 men.

The Inquirer says the defeat at Murfreesboro' only determined Rosencrans on a new point of attack.

A boat was captured on the 3d inst off Charleston harbor having on board a Confederate Major, bearer of dispatches to Europe.

Resolutions have been introduced in the New Jersey Legislature, proposing an Armistice of six months and a National Convention, to assemble at Lexington, Ky., to adjust difficulties between the two sections. The resolutions have been made the special order for the 22d January.

The Herald says a few days will find the army of the Potomac again in motion and another attempt will be made to reach Richmond.

Northern Journal says the capture of the *Harriet Lane* as a matter of serious consequence, and express fears that she will soon be depredating on Yankee Commerce on the high seas.

La France says, after the battle of Fredericksburg, Lincoln had a long interview with the French Minister and Peace Party and thinks this勾通's desire for conciliation.

**From Richmond.**

**LATE NORTHERN INTELLIGENCE.**

RICHMOND, Jan. 16.

A special despatch to the Richmond Enquirer gives the following:

The London Times in a leading editorial says: "The battle of Fredericksburg is confirmatory of the universal belief that the Confederates are fully able to maintain their independence."

Other English journals suggest that this battle may be the key-note for mediation and compromise.

Charles R. Buckbee, Democrat, has been elected Senator from Pennsylvania, vice David Wilmot. Simon Cameron was the competitor of Buckbee.

Gold in New York on the 13th inst, advanced to 14t. Sterling Exchange is quoted at 15t.

The New York Herald says the task before Rosencrans is much more serious and difficult than that just finished; the labor of Hercules has but begun. He has failed to destroy the rebel army and must make another attempt. Rosencrans cannot immediately follow Gen. Bragg and his army. He must be recruited and communications with Nashville and the North established.

Gen. John Porter has been aquitted.

From Kinston, N. C.

Kinston, N. C., Jan. 16.

The enemy drove in our pickets yesterday eight miles below here, and are supposed to be in strong force in advance. They are building a bridge over Coxe Creek. It is doubtful if we can cover a movement on Wilmington or perhaps Weeden.

The abolitionists are very numerous and have twenty days rations. It is thought Gen. Butler will now take the chief command.

The enemy's gunboats attacked Port Caswell day before yesterday, but without result.

A fight is expected here within three days.

From Wilmington.

Wilmington, Jan. 16.

The United States steamer Columbia, commander Southey, with twelve officers and twenty-eight men, went ashore in Moreton Bay and surrendered to Colonel Lamb to-day. Col. Lamb kept off four blockaders. The prisoners are expected here to-morrow morning.

Nothing definite or further is known of the advance of the enemy from Newbern. There was a heavy gale last night and rain which ceased at midday.

There are no tidings of the fleet.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 18.

Sixteen of the prisoners from the Columbia, and the crew, arrived in town this evening and will leave in charge of a guard to-night, for Goldsboro.

It is reported the Columbia has been burned by our troops.

Two blockaders are off the bar to-night.

Congressional.

VIRGINIA SENATORIAL ELECTION.

RICHMOND, Jan. 16.

The proceedings in the Confederate Congress to-day were unimportant.

In the Virginia House of Delegates to-day, eight ballots for Senator were taken, resulting in no election. On the first joint ballot Rivers received 41, Russell 38, Allen 34, Floyd 28. On the last ballot Rivers received 7, Russell 48, Floyd 33, Carpenter 47, Allen 15.

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The demonstration of the enemy indicates that an early attempt will be made to cross the river simultaneously above and below Fredericksburg. It is believed the attack may be made any time.

Maj. Gen. D. R. Jones died in Rich mond to-day.

SECOND DISPATCH.

RICHMOND, Jan. 18.

It is reported that the Yankees are making preparations to attempt the passage of the Rappahannock and there are indications of a renewal of hostilities near Fredericksburg.

The movements are believed to be to cover the operations in North Carolina.

NORTHERN NEWS.

FREDERICKSBURG, Jan. 18.

Northern news of the 16th have been received, but the news is unimportant.

The Yankees still claim a victory at Springfield.

Gen. Grant is constantly expected at Memphis with his army. The 109th Illinois Regiment has been disbanded and the Lieutenant Colonel has gone over to the Confederates.

The steamer *Musselman* from White River has been captured by the guerrillas and burned. Officers and crew paraded.

The peace proposition of the New Jersey Legislature was introduced by a former member of McClellan's staff. Reporters of Stanton's probable resignation are current in Washington.

The Case of Rev. J. H. Graves.

HILLSBORO', Jan. 16, 1863.

Mr. Morris.—The trial of Rev. J. H. Graves, which was to have taken place in Hillsboro' to-day, has been postponed until the 2d of February next, in consequence, I learn, of the non-appearance of the prosecuting officer. Quite a large number of witnesses against the accused had appeared. Orders promptly filled.

J. H. STEVENS,

W. H. WHITMUTH,

J. A. MCLEAN.

Oct. 25, 1862—41.

PORK WANTED.

CHARLOTTE DRUG STORE.

E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO.

DEALER DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DO

RE MESTO DRUGS, MEDICINE, CHEMICAL

PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, OILS, VARNISHES,

WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS, DYES, LIQUORS, CLOTHING,

BREWING FLUID, ALCOHOL, WHISKEY, COTTON, FAB

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, &c., &c.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell all

for cash.

Oct. 2, 1862—41.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

CHARLOTTE & S. C. RAIL ROAD.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 18.

The TRAINS on the road will run on and after

Monday next, leave 3d Green, (head of

Road,) at 5:30 A. M. and return to that station 10 minutes later than present.

E. HUBERT, Genl. Sup't.

Oct. 2, 1862—41.

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## THE BULLETIN:

BY EDWARD H. BRITTON.

DAILY BULLETIN, (per annum,) \$2.00.  
WEEKLY BULLETIN, (per annum,) \$1.00.  
GATEWAY BULLETIN, (per annum,) \$1.00.  
THE DAILY BULLETIN will be furnished at SIX DOLLARS per annum, IN ADVANCE.

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and supplied for \$4.00 per annum, payable in advance.

Another Dissolution Impending.

A general smash-up of the United States is now considered inevitable by many beside the people of the South. At the North, the probabilities are being discussed generally, and the number who do not only admit that there can be no Union so far as the South are concerned, but also think a dissolution of the remaining States will take place, are not few. We find the following in the Chicago Times, of the 31st ult.:

History does not make us acquainted with so deplorable a failure as this Administration. It has never demanded men but more were forthcoming than it desired and it has never asked for money but what its lap was filled to overflowing. With these unlimited means, and nearly two years of warfare, behold the result! And behold the prospect!

As to military successes, we have had none whose values have not been lost by subsequent reverses. And our greatest reverses are now, when our military strength is greater than it has been at any time before, and as great as it is likely to be at any time in the future.

But if the army were doubled, what ground of hope? Is not the moral strength of our cause gone? Do we longer present the grand, heroic spectacle of a people striving for the perpetuity of their nationality? On the contrary, have we not dwarfed the war to the pitiful dimensions of a contest as to what shall be the status of the debased and irreclaimable; barbarous negro amongst us? And as to this mean contest, are they not about to become so divided that the war must speedily close upon a broken country—broken, perhaps, into more than two parts?

These will be the fruits of Abolitionism. These will be the fruits of the election of an Abolition sectional candidate to the Presidency—fruits long ago predicted by the best statesmen of the land. The fanaticism, and corruption, and folly, and incompetence which preside at the fountain-head have poisoned the whole stream, and the demoralization so enervating and paralyzing at Washington, enfeebles and prostrates every branch of the public service.

The Times indulges in many remarks in the same strain, and closes by declaring that "in anticipation of general dissolution so alarmingly impending, the North-west must prepare to take her destiny into her own hands."

### A Queer Story.

A correspondent forwards the following to a Glasgow paper: "Not long ago a lengthened and circumstantial account of the Iona steamer appeared in the Glasgow papers. So minute were the details given that no reader could for a moment doubt the reported accident as being a fact. The account stated that the Iona was on the eve of departure for the Southern States of America, and when off the port of Greenock was run into by the steamer belonging to the same company, cut in two, and went down—the crew narrowly escaping with their lives. We have now to state on what we understand to be good authority, that the Iona has reached the American shores, and successfully run the blockade. The simple story given us is that, at or near Greenock, the Iona was in a few hours painted black; from the marshes to the water's edge, that under cover of night she started on her voyage, and on her way down the Firth of Clyde all the stores and fittings which her cargo left no room for, were thrown overboard. These articles being picked up at various places seemed to corroborate the plausible story of the paper. But what became of the crew? Where did they escape to? And it seems that the Iona is not to be reached by soundings." (This, says the Caledonian Mercury, is certainly a curious affair; and the alleged destruction of the Iona at the tail of the Bank would rival any ruse yet attempted by the belligerents on the other side of the Atlantic. It is too clever, we fear, to be real.)

A FEMALE SOLDIER.—Among the strange, heroic and self-sacrificing acts of woman in this struggle for our independence, we have heard of none which exceeds the bravery displayed and hardships endured by the subject of this notice, Mrs. Amy Clarke. Mrs. Clarke volunteered with her husband as a private, fought through the battles of Shiloh, where Mr. Clarke was killed—she performing the rites of burial with her own hands. She then continued with Bragg's army in Kentucky, fighting in the ranks as a common soldier, until she was twice wounded—one in the ankle and then in the breast, when she fell a prisoner into the hands of the Yankees. Her sex was discovered by the Federals, and she was regularly paroled as a prisoner of war, but they did not permit her to return until she had donned female apparel. Mrs. C. was in our city on Sunday last, en route for Bragg's command—Jackson Mississ., Dec. 30.

Are your readers aware that Gen. Job Stuart carries with him wherever he goes, in all his circuits and raids, a brother of Joe Sweeney, the famous banjo player?—Such is the fact. Sweeney is also a banjoist, and Stuart calls him his band. He carries his banjo behind his saddle, wrapped up in a piece of oil cloth, and whenever the cavalry stop, even to water their horses, the band strikes up on the banjo and picks a merry air. The performance of the banjo band in Pennsylvania drove several Dutch farmers raving distracted, for Sweeney swore that his banjo strings were made out of the viscera of their departed relatives and friends!—Correspondence of Charleston Mercury.

"The Legislature of Mississippi has passed a bill providing that, not over three acres of cotton shall be planted to a hand, under a penalty of \$500 per acre, half to go to the informer."

"Valdugham says the reunion of the South and most of the North and West is a necessity, and is propitious; that the people are ahead of the politicians in their demand for peace. He is to have a public dinner soon."

### CHARLOTTE.

Tuesday Morning, Jan'y. 20, '63.

For Telegraph News see first page.

Acknowledgement.

Contribution from Benj. Shepard, for N. C. Soldiers, in Blankets and Shoes, an amount of \$114.

L. S. WILLIAMS,  
Jan 19, 1863.  
Col. 25th Regt.

From Illinois.

Gen. Wm. A. Richardson has been elected to the U. S. Senate in Illinois. The Washington Chronicle says he is to be judged by the resolutions of the caucus which nominated him, an abstract of which we submit:

Second.—That the administration, in suspending the writ of habeas corpus in arresting private citizens and incarcerating them in basins, issuing the proclamation of emancipation, and in other instances usurping power has violated the Constitution, infringed upon State sovereignty, and disregarded the popular wish. Its perseveration of the war into a war of abolition, deserves our unqualified reprobation, and every entity it to the condemnation of all true lovers of constitutional liberty and States' rights.

Fifth.—That peace, fraternal relations, and political fellowship should be restored among the people of the States, that the best interest of all, and the welfare of mankind, demand this should be done in the speediest and most effective manner.

Seventh.—Favors a national convention of all the States at Louisville, Ky., at the earliest practicable period, to adjust our national difficulties.

Eighth.—Recommends that the Legislature now in session appoint commissioners to a national convention, and invite other States to do so.

Ninth.—That we earnestly recommend cessation of hostilities for such a period as may be necessary to allow the people of the North and South to express, through a national convention, their wish for peace and a maintenance of the Union as it was, under the Constitution as it is.

Inciting Insurrection.

The passage in the President's Message, in which it is stated that Yankee officers hereafter captured will be turned over to the Executives of the different States to be dealt with according to the laws thereof, (says the Richmond *Whig*,) is not the least important in that document. It will create a very lively sensation in the Yankee army. According to the laws of every Southern State, the penalty for inciting insurrection is death by hanging; and there is no law on the Statute book which will be more promptly and diligently executed.

Governors and people will all concur and co-operate in this. The Yankees, therefore, have fair notice of the fate that awaits them. If they come upon our soil and are taken, the officers know their doom. They will be certainly hanged.

While on this subject, we would remind the Legislature again of the importance of changing our penal code, so as to exempt Yankees hereafter and for all time from its protection. At present, they are as much sheltered by it as any Southerner.—If a Yankee is killed, maimed, beaten or otherwise maltreated, there is the same redress by law, as though he were a Virginian. When the war is over they will be creeping among us at every hole and corner, diffusing corruption wherever they go. We should be prepared for them. Take of all protection to their persons and property by law, and let them know beforehand that neither the one nor the other is of any more consideration in the eye of our laws than that of a sheep-killing dog. When they understand this they will give us a wide berth.

Desperate Fight of Gen. Forrest—A Treacherous Enemy.

The Huntsville Advocate gives the particulars of a desperate fight which General Forrest had at Parker's Cross Roads, about thirty miles northwest of Lexington, Tenn., on the 31st ult., as he was returning from his successful expedition in West Tennessee. He met seven full regiments of the Abolitionists, who raised the white flag in token of surrender.

He approached to receive their arms, when another heavy column of ten regiments came on his flank and rear and began to fire on his men, and the portion who had raised the white flag, treacherously joined in the firing. The gallant Forrest and his brave men returned the fire vigorously. They and only ten rounds of ammunition, fired six rounds and then fought their way out, with a loss of five hundred killed, wounded and missing. The killed are estimated at about fifty, the wounded at one hundred and fifty to two hundred—the rest are prisoners. The wounded also fell into the hands of the enemy.

"It is said that, in fighting their way out, our brave troops massed themselves in solid column and charged the enemy's column that had come upon their rear. The cool and intrepid Forrest remained in their rear to collect his scattered men, and bring them out, and the enemy closed up their column, after the most of Forrest's men had passed through, and came very near catching him. He escaped by riding at full speed along a ravine, and leaping his horse over a tall rail fence. One who witnessed him said that the last he saw of Forrest, he was flying over the fence, lying flat on his horse, and hundreds of bullets were flying after him. One bullet passed through his hat! Strange to say, not one man was lost in fighting their way out.

"Forrest went over with about 2,000

men and came back with about 3,000. Besides losing 500 men, one of his mountain howitzers burst in the last fight, leaving him six cannon, his original number. He crossed the Tennessee river, at and near Clinton, Tenn., a little northeast of Lexington, on Thursday night and Friday morning. The enemy came, 6,000 strong, Saturday afternoon, and formed a line of battle, and soon fighting took place across the river, which was 300 yards wide. Forrest brought his artillery to bear on the Abolitionists, and they retired."

"Valdugham says the reunion of the South and most of the North and West is a necessity, and is propitious; that the people are ahead of the politicians in their demand for peace. He is to have a public dinner soon."

Govt. Services in Lynchburg.

In Lynchburg, on Monday, the Government agents there seized four at \$17.50 per barrel, and whisky at \$2 per gallon. A considerable quantity of sugar and bacon were also taken. The Republicans say:

Some of the parties owning the flour resisted the act, and the agents acting under instructions from Richmond, yesterday proceeded to take forcible possession of it. Some surprise was occasioned among citizens by seeing armed guards yesterday at the door of several of our largest stores.

This course was necessary on account of the threatened resistance, but we are pleased to say that nothing serious grew out of it. The owners of the flour, finding the Government determined to have it, yielded quiet possession of it, doing so, however, under protest.

Effects of Iron Plating on Vessels.

A letter from Tonon, France, published in the French papers, says: The laying up of the French frigate Le Génie in the Castiglione dock, has disclosed three unexpected phenomena. First, that the contact of the copper lining and the submerged iron plates, had established a galvanic current, which produced the effect of a voltaic pile, and was completely deteriorating the armor of the frigate in the parts below the water line; secondly, that a species of shellfish, hitherto unknown, was afterwards discovered among the millions of molluscs by which the hull was covered, apparently produced under the influence of the same galvanic current; and lastly, in the hold of the vessel 22,000 litres of wine were found to be transformed into vinegar, it is not known by what influence.

A bill introduced into the Confederate Congress on Tuesday provides for placing in the military service of the Confederacy all persons residing within the limits of the Confederacy, claiming to be citizens of the State of Maryland, after the 1st day of February. This resolution was debated by Messrs. Vest, Foote, Baldwin and Hilton, all of whom concurred in the opinion that something should be done to bring into service, or remove from our midst, not only those who claim to be citizens of Maryland, but others who have received certificates of foreign citizenship from Consuls in our lines, and not accredited to our Government. The bill was finally referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Colonels VANCE and COLEMAN.—The 29th and 60th N. C. Regiments were in the fight at Murfreesboro. We learn that the 29th, commanded by Col. Robert B. Vance, (a brother of Gov. Vance,) lost seventy-five killed and wounded, and that Col. V. had his horse killed under him. Col. Coleman was seriously wounded in the leg. Col. Vance, we learn, is in temporary command of the North Carolina brigade formerly commanded by General Rains, who was killed in the battle of Murfreesboro.

Philadelphia has suffered a severe mortification in the fact that the Anderson Troop, a cavalry regiment raised out of the "wealthiest and most respectable young men of the city," refused to go into the Murfreesboro' fight, alleging that their officers were inexperienced.

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